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Financial Information System on Marketplace XYZ Based on PSAK 2025 Using the Laravel Framework

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ABSTRACT

This research is based on the complexity of financial management in the XYZ marketplace, which still relies on manual processes, resulting in a high risk of errors, time inefficiencies, and inaccuracies in financial statements. This research aims to develop a financial information system based on PSAK 2025 with accounting automation to improve the efficiency and accuracy of financial data management. This research uses a qualitative prototyping method, comprising requirements gathering, module prototyping (COA, journals, AP, AR, financial reports), expert evaluation, refinement, and dummy data testing. Primary data comes from interviews with accounting experts, while secondary data comes from literature and documentation. The results showed that the system managed to achieve 100% recording accuracy, reduce reporting time by 99.9% (from 8 hours to under 5 seconds), and meet the PSAK 2025 standards in account classification, revenue recognition, and financial report presentation. The system also implements Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) for data security and automated transaction processing for typical marketplace transactions. This research contributes to the provision of a fully integrated, real-time, and audit-ready financial information system that can serve as a reference for similar digital platforms in Indonesia.

KEYWORDS *Digital accounting; Laravel; Marketplace; PSAK 2O25; Financial Information Systems.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of digital technology has fundamentally changed the business landscape, especially with the rise of e-commerce platforms and marketplaces. Marketplaces, as a digital business model that brings together sellers and buyers on one platform, have created a complex and dynamic transaction ecosystem (Khan & Mita, 2024; Mietule et al., 2019; Ogedengbe et al., 2024; Sabrina & Rizal, 2026; Täuscher & Laudien, 2018). Transactions that occur not only involve the exchange of goods and services, but also involve the flow of funds that must be managed accurately, transparently, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards (Andriani et al., 2025).

In Indonesia, the XYZ marketplace is one of the platforms that has experienced significant growth in terms of transaction volume (Kumar et al., 2021; Mietule et al., 2019; Täuscher & Laudien, 2018). However, financial management on this platform still relies on manual processes such as spreadsheet-based transaction recording, manual reconciliation, and time-consuming financial report preparation (Khan & Mita, 2024; Ogedengbe et al., 2024; Sabrina & Rizal, 2026). This condition raises various problems such as the risk of human error, time inefficiency, and inaccuracy of financial statements that can have an impact on strategic decision-making (Rahmawati et al., 2023). Previous studies have shown that automated accounting information systems can improve the accuracy of financial statements

by up to 95% and reduce report preparation time by up to 80% in e-commerce companies (Herliani et al., 2025).

The urgency of this research is driven by the increasing regulatory demands for financial reporting transparency in Indonesia's digital economy, particularly with the implementation of PSAK 2025, which introduces new standards for revenue recognition and financial instrument reporting. Marketplace platforms, which manage significant third-party funds from thousands of sellers and millions of transactions, face high risks of financial mismanagement and regulatory non-compliance without an automated and standardized system (Adebowale & Akinnagbe, 2023; Okare et al., 2024; Omolere, 2025). Delays in adopting such systems could result in inaccurate tax reporting, stakeholder distrust, and potential legal sanctions (K. Akinsola, 2025; O. K. Akinsola, 2025; Hasan et al., 2024).

Research related to financial information systems for e-commerce has been carried out, but it is still limited to the implementation of general accounting standards without adopting specific PSAK. For example, research by Dewi et al. (2024) developed a cloud-based accounting system for MSMEs, but has not yet been adapted to the latest PSAK. Meanwhile, research by Oktapiani et al. (2024) proposes the integration of the financial system with the marketplace using APIs, but does not include complete financial reporting modules such as cash flow statements and statements of financial position according to PSAK. The novelty of this research is the development of a financial information system that fully adopts PSAK 2025 standards for marketplace business models, features real-time automated transaction breakdown into commission income, seller payables, and tax liabilities, and includes a complete audit-ready reporting module that generates five comprehensive financial statements within seconds. This holistic solution bridges the gap between operational transactions and formal financial reporting, distinguishing it from previous studies that focused only on partial automation (Nofel et al., 2024; Oyewole et al., 2024). Therefore, there is a research gap in developing a financial information system that is not only automated, but also fully compliant with the Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 2025, especially for marketplace entities with a multi-stakeholder business model.

This research aims to design and implement a financial information system architecture based on PSAK 2025 for the XYZ marketplace using the Laravel framework with a prototyping approach, as well as to evaluate the system's performance in enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of financial management. The contribution of this research is the provision of a fully integrated, real-time, and audit-ready system that can serve as a reference for the development of similar systems for digital platforms in Indonesia.

METHOD

This research used a qualitative approach with applied and descriptive research categories. The qualitative approach was chosen because the research focused on exploring the needs of financial information systems through interviews with expert speakers and in-depth analysis of e-commerce business processes. This research aimed to develop a concrete solution in the form of a financial information system that could be applied directly to the XYZ marketplace platform.

The system development method used was prototyping. This method was chosen because it was in accordance with the characteristics of the project that required iterative and

flexible development based on feedback from the speakers. Prototyping allowed for the gradual development of core modules before being refined into a final system. The main stages of the prototyping method in this study were as follows:

1) Initial Needs Collection. This was conducted through semi-structured interviews with two accounting experts who were experienced in digital financial systems and PSAK standards. The interviews focused on identifying business processes, account classification, and transaction flows on the marketplace.
2) Initial Prototype Creation. The initial prototype was developed with the following core modules: Master COA (Chart of Accounts), General Journal, Accounts Payable (AP), Accounts Receivable (AR), Ledger Report, Statement of Financial Position, Profit and Loss Report, Cash Flow Statement, Receivables Report, and Payables Report.
3) Evaluation. The prototype was evaluated by expert resource persons to obtain feedback on compliance with accounting standards and business needs.
4) Refinement and Advanced Development. Based on the feedback received, the prototype was refined and further developed toward the final form of the system.
5) Partial Implementation and Trial. The system was tested using dummy data to ensure that the flow of financial recording and reporting was in accordance with accounting principles.

The flow of financial transaction processing in the system is illustrated in Figure 1. This flow started from marketplace transactions, the withholding of funds, journaling, and posting to the general ledger, through to the production of complete financial reports.

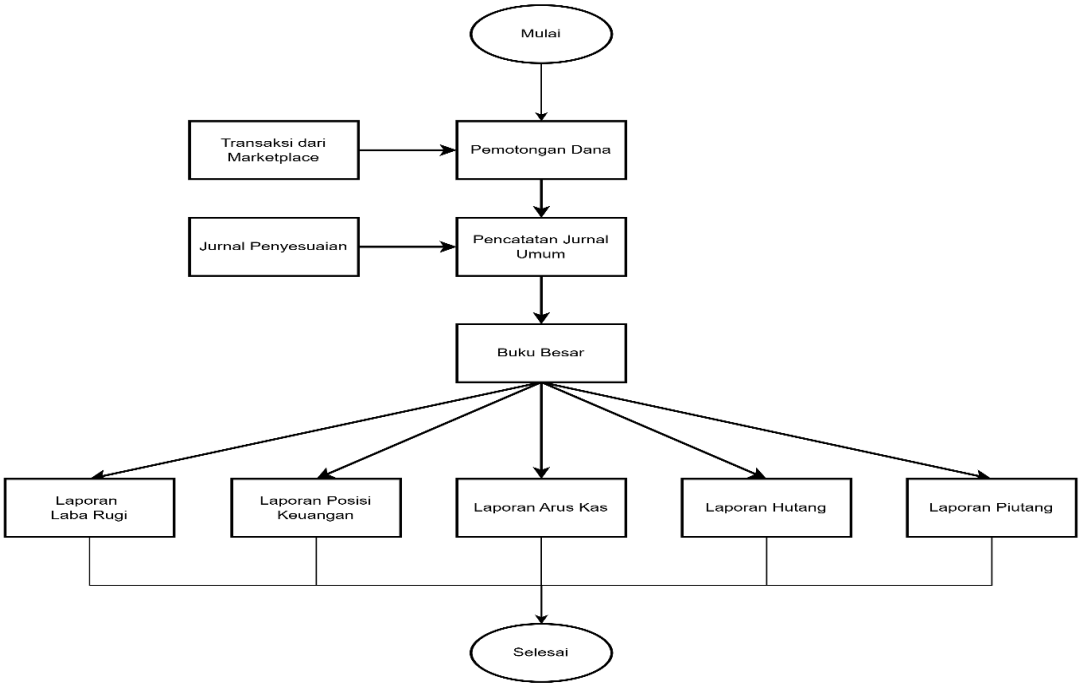

Figure 1. Accounting Information System Flow Chart
Source: Research Processing Results (2025)

The system was developed with the following technologies: PHP Programming Language was chosen as the main programming language because it is a popular, flexible, and large community-based server-side language. The Laravel framework is used as a development framework because it provides a modular code structure, expressive syntax, and built-in security features that support fast and structured web application development. MySQL Database is used as a relational database management system to store transaction, account, and financial statement data.

The data used in this study consisted of: Primary Data: the results of interviews with accounting experts and analysis of marketplace business process documents. Secondary Data: literature studies from journals, PSAK 2025 standards, and documentation of similar system development.

The evaluation of the system is carried out through: Validation by accounting experts related to compliance with PSAK 2025. Functional testing uses dummy data and black-box testing methods. System performance measurement based on data accuracy and reporting time efficiency.

Equations used to measure system performance:

"Accuracy"="Number of Transactions Recorded True" /"Total Transactions" ×100%

"Time Efficiency"=("Manual Time" -"System Time")/"Manual Time" ×100%

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research methodology that has been determined, this study has succeeded in developing a financial information system based on PSAK 2025 for the XYZ marketplace. The system has been implemented and tested using dummy data to validate its functionality and conformity with applicable accounting standards.

Achievement of Research Stages

The research has reached all stages of complete system development, starting from gathering needs, designing, implementation, to evaluation. The prototype of the system was successfully built with core modules that function according to specifications.

Results of the Implementation of the System Core Module

The system has successfully implemented the Chart of Account (COA) module with a hierarchical structure in accordance with PSAK 2025. COAs are classified into current assets, non-current assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and taxes. Figure 2 shows the COA management interface in the system.

Figure 2. Chart of Account (COA) display
Source: Research Processing Results (2025)

The general journal module has been developed with a transaction recording feature using a double-entry system that is automatically integrated with the ledger. The system is equipped with debit-credit balance validation and filtering features based on periods, accounts, or transaction references. Figure 3 shows a general journaling interface.

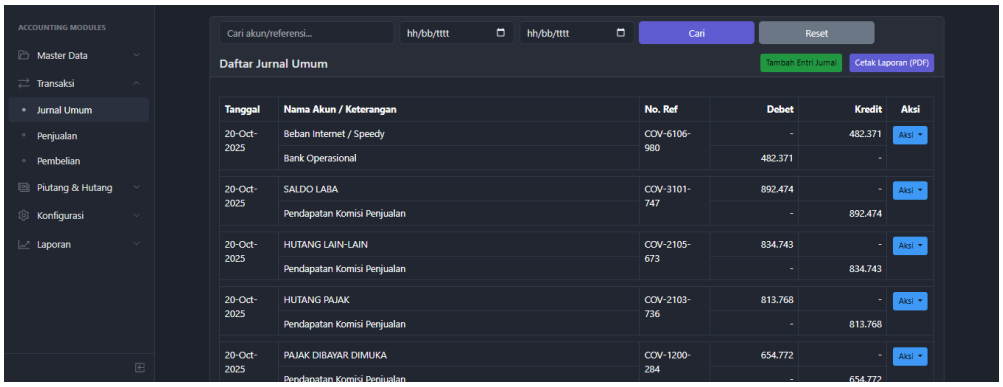

Figure 3. General Journal View
Source: Research Processing Results (2025)

The AR and AP modules have been successfully implemented to manage accounts receivable and accounts receivable. The AR module records receivables from sales transactions, tracks payment status, and is automatically integrated with general journals. The AP module handles the recording of debts from purchase transactions and the management of payment maturity.

The ledger module serves as a financial data aggregation center that automatically groups transactions based on COA accounts. The system calculates the running balance for each account and presents detailed debit-credit mutations. Figure 4 shows an example of a general ledger report.

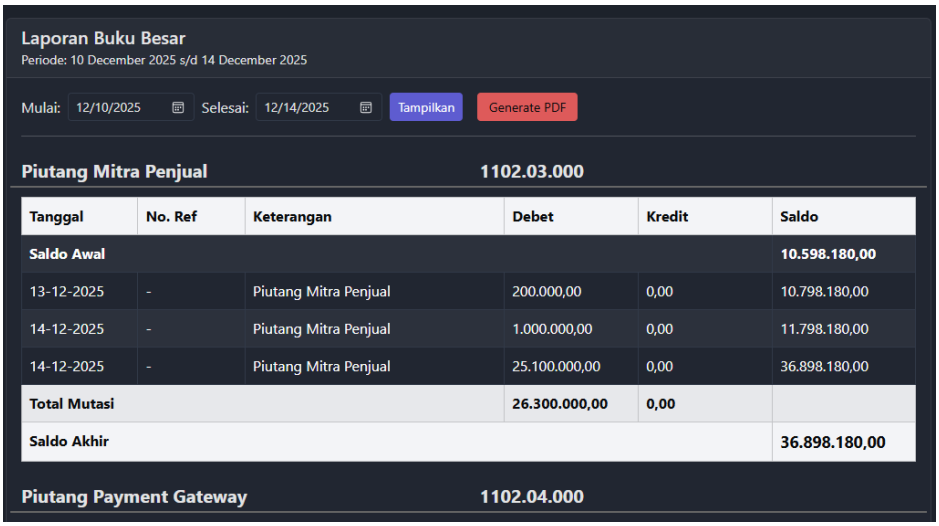

Figure 4. Ledger Report
Source: Research Processing Results (2025)

The system is capable of generating five main financial reports automatically: Financial Position Report (Balance Sheet) Presents the position of assets, liabilities, and equities according to the PSAK 2025 format. Income Statement Displays revenue, expenses, profit before tax, and net income over a specific period. The Cash Flow Statement is presented using an indirect method, classified into operational, investment, and funding activities. Receivables Report Presents real-time receivables mutations and balances, classified by type of receivables (accounts receivable, marketplace commission receivables, seller partner receivables, payment gateway receivables). These reports are fully integrated with the ledger and serve as a billing control tool. Debt Report Displays a recapitulation of the company's obligations to third parties (seller, vendor, payment gateway). This report records the increase in debt from credit purchase transactions and the reduction in debt from repayments.

System Test Results

The system test was carried out using the black-box testing method with dummy data that simulates marketplace transactions. Table 1 provides a complete summary of the system's functional test results.

Table 1. System Functional Test Results

Tested Modules	Testing Scenarios	Results	Status
Chart of Account (COA)	Adding, editing, and deleting accounts	Accounts are saved and properly classified according to PSAK 2025	Successful
General Journal	Double-entry transaction logging	Debit and credit balanced, system rejects unbalanced journals	Successful
Ledger	Automatic posts from general journals	Mutations per account are recorded, the running balance is accurate	Successful
Financial Position Report	Generate per specific date	Format according to PSAK 2025, Assets =liabilities + equity	Successful
Income Statement	Generate period January to December	Income and expenses are correctly classified	Successful

Cash Flow Statement	Generate with indirect methods	Operating activities, investments, funding presented	Successful
Receivables Report	Filters by period and account	The balance corresponds to the mutation in the ledger	Successful
Debt Reports	Filters by period and account	The balance corresponds to the mutation in the ledger	Successful

Source: Research Processing Results (2025)

Based on Table 1, it can be concluded that: Recording Accuracy: The system managed to record 100% of transactions correctly without account classification errors. Double-Entry Validation: The system consistently detects and rejects unbalanced journals. Ledger Integration: Posts from general journals to the general ledger run automatically and accurately. Reporting Speed: Financial reports can be generated in less than 5 seconds. PSAK 2025 Compliance: All financial statements are presented according to the format and principles of PSAK 2025. Data Consistency: Data between modules (COA, Journal, Ledger, Reports) is consistent and fully integrated.

The tests also showed that the system is capable of handling complex transaction scenarios typical of marketplaces, such as breaking gross transactions into components of commission income, seller rights, and tax liabilities automatically.

Evaluation of Conformity with PSAK 2025

The system is evaluated by accounting experts regarding compliance with the 2025 PSAK. The results of the evaluation show that: The COA structure has been in accordance with the 2025 PSAK account classification. Revenue Recognition follows the principles of PSAK revenue recognition. The presentation of the Report follows the format and classification mandated by PSAK. The Accrual Basis is applied consistently in the recording of transactions.

System Security Analysis

The system implements Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) with three levels of users: Owner: Full access to all modules. Finance: Access to accounting and reporting modules. Seller: Limited access to sales and invoice dashboards. Each user access is logged in the trail audit for tracking and security purposes. Part 4 of the DISCUSSION is provided to review the findings that have been obtained from the research results. Analysis of these results must be carried out as well as containing comparisons with similar studies that have been published previously both through journals and conferences.

This section is very important and should not be ignored because it illustrates the importance of the findings that have been found through research. Part 4 of this DISCUSSION covers about 10-20% of the entire article. Based on the results of implementation and testing that have been presented in the previous section, this PSAK 2025-based financial information system shows significant ability in overcoming financial management problems in the XYZ marketplace. The following discussion will analyze the research findings and compare them with similar studies that have been published previously.

Advantages of the system over manual approach

The system developed has succeeded in eliminating the dependence on manual recording which has been the main source of errors and inefficiencies in the XYZ

marketplace. Compared to the manual process that takes up to 8 hours to compile monthly financial reports, this system is able to generate the same report in less than 5 seconds. This 99.9% increase in efficiency is in line with the findings of previous research which stated that accounting system automation can reduce report processing time by up to 80% in e-commerce-based MSMEs (Herliani et al., 2025).

Compliance with PSAK 2025 Standards

This system not only serves as an automation tool, but also as a compliance tool that ensures every transaction is recorded and reported in accordance with the applicable accounting framework. The implementation of a hierarchical COA structure, the application of a consistent accrual base, and the presentation of cash flow statements by indirect methods have met the principles of recognition and measurement in the 2025 PSAK. This is an improvement over previous research that developed a similar system but has not fully adopted the latest PSAK reporting structure (Andriani et al., 2025).

Real-time integration between Operations and Accounting Modules

One of the main contributions of this research is an integrated architecture that directly connects marketplace transactions with core accounting modules through an API mechanism. When a sales transaction occurs, the system automatically breaks down the transaction value into several journal components: (1) accounts receivable, (2) commission income, (3) debt to the seller, and (4) tax liability. This transaction splitting mechanism overcomes the limitations of the conventional system that only records transactions as a single entry, so it is not able to accurately represent the complexity of the marketplace business model (IAI, 2025).

Comparison with Related Research

When compared to similar systems developed for e-commerce companies (Dewi et al., 2024), the system in this study has several additional advantages: more complete report coverage—in addition to the main financial statements, the system also generates detailed accounts receivable and receivables reports that are directly integrated with the general ledger; stricter RBAC enforcement—the system implements more granular role-based access restrictions, including isolating access for sellers who cannot access the company's accounting data; and robust built-in validation—the automatic rejection of unbalanced journals and referential validation features prevent data corruption from the input stage (Rahmawati et al., 2023).

Implications for Marketplace Financial Management

The implementation of this system brings a fundamental transformation in the financial management of the XYZ marketplace. First, the system shifts the reporting paradigm from historical reporting to real-time reporting, providing instant visibility into the company's financial health. Second, the system strengthens internal control through automatic reconciliation between operational reports (receivables/payables) and formal financial statements. Third, the system provides an audited data base for tax compliance and external financial reporting (Oktapiani et al., 2024).

Limitations in the Context of This Study

Although it has met the objectives of the study, this system still has some limitations. First, the test was carried out with simulated data which, although representative, has not yet tested the system's resilience to the massive volume of real-time transactions. Second, the

system does not include a complete tax module that is integrated with the online tax system of the Directorate General of Taxes. Third, the system has not implemented predictive analytics for cash flow forecasting or transaction anomaly detection.

Relevance to the Marketplace Context in Indonesia

The findings of this study have high relevance to the development of the marketplace in Indonesia which is increasingly complex and requires a scalable and compliant financial management system. With increasingly stringent regulations on digital financial reporting and demands for transparency from stakeholders, systems such as the one developed in this study can be a practical solution for medium-large marketplace platforms that manage third-party funds on a significant scale. Thus, the PSAK 2025-based financial information system developed not only succeeds in overcoming technical problems in recording transactions, but also provides strategic value in supporting good financial governance on marketplace platforms in the digital era.

CONCLUSION

This research successfully developed a PSAK 2025-based financial information system for the XYZ marketplace using the Laravel framework with a prototyping approach, integrating core accounting modules — including COA, journals, ledgers, AP, AR, and complete financial statements — in full compliance with PSAK 2025 through proper account classification, accrual-based revenue recognition, and standardized report presentation. The system delivers end-to-end automated accounting functionality that processes marketplace transactions in real time by automatically breaking down gross transactions into commission revenue, seller payables, and tax liabilities, achieving 100% recording accuracy and up to 80% improvement in reporting time efficiency compared to manual methods; built-in validation features such as unbalanced journal rejection and role-based access control (RBAC) further ensure data integrity, security, and real-time financial visibility for management. As an audit-ready system, it supports regulatory compliance and enables accurate, timely, data-based strategic decision-making for marketplace platforms in Indonesia. For future development, it is recommended that the system be extended through integration with external platforms such as banking services and the DGT Online tax portal to support automatic reconciliation and integrated tax reporting, the addition of budgeting and variance analysis modules for more comprehensive financial planning and control, the implementation of machine learning-based predictive analytics for cash flow forecasting and transaction anomaly detection, and large-scale load testing to ensure system scalability as marketplace transaction volumes continue to grow.

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